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selves worthy the steel of any foe. America should learn a lesson from this, and it should be taught in our schools. Let our children know the facts. Some Americans would not want their children to get their ideas of President Wilson and his administration from this book. Even those who agree with the author will admit that the discussion is partisan. It should be added that it is evidently honest and sincere, and the partisanship is not due to political party feeling but to patriotic fervor.

In speaking of the strength of Germany as depending on her resources in coal, iron, and potash, it is fortunate for the reader that the author is a geologist. His remarks on the future of Mesopotamia are the more interesting and valuable for the same reason.

EDWIN C. GODDARD.

FEDERAL MILITARY PENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. By William H. Glasson, Professor of Political Economy and Social Science, Trinity College, North Carolina. Edited by David Kinley. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. New York. Oxford University Press, 1918; pp. xiv, 305.

Professor Glasson's original monograph on the pension system, entitled *HISTORY OF MILITARY PENSION LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES*, appeared in the Columbia University Studies in Political Science in 1900. The present volume is the result, as the author tells us, of "A fresh and better rounded investigation of the federal military pension system of the United States from the beginning." It offers an accurate and well-balanced account of the development of the system from the period of English and colonial origins, when the first English statute "for relief of Souldiours" was enacted, to the entry of the United States into the great war, at which time a radically different system was adopted. The author's generalizations are carefully formulated and abundantly supported. As Professor Kinley remarks in his editorial preface, the account is both heartening and depressing, heartening because of the generous provision which has been made for those who have risked their lives in the country's service, and depressing because of the political corruption and moral degeneration which are revealed in the system's operation. In several respects Professor Glasson's study should be of particular interest to lawyers. It illuminates some of the more obvious defects in our legislative methods. It exposes incidentally certain activities of the parasitic claim agent or "soldier's friend" which a profession jealous of its good repute must welcome every opportunity to condemn. It presents in reasonable compass a reliable summary of national legislative activity in relation to a topic of the first importance. The book contains many valuable statistical tables, a brief bibliographical note, and an excellent index. An analysis of the War Insurance Law of October 6, 1917, is included as an appendix.

E. D. DICKINSON.